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dense punctato, subcanaliculato; elytris striis punctatis, interstitiis punctatis et rugosis. Long. 13.5 mm.

Mas articulis antennarum 3—10 ramo elongato externo munitis, 11mo ramo præcedentis æquali; abdomine segmento ventrali 6to prominulo.

Fort Tejon, California, Mr. Ulke's collection. This species, of which I have seen but a single specimen, differs from *P. Schauli* chiefly in the form of the thorax, which is comparatively broader and more rounded on the sides.

#### LAMPROHIZA Motsch.

*L. splendidula* Motsch. Etudes Ent., iii. 47; *Du Val*, Glan. Ent. i. 20;

Gen. Col. Eur., iii. 161, pl. 39; *Kiesenw.* Ins. Deutschl., iv. 454.

*Lampyrus splendidula* Linn., &c., &c., (vide *Kiesenw.* loc. cit.)

A male of this European species was found by Mr. P. R. Uhler, near Baltimore, Md., and kindly presented to me. It does not yet deserve a place in our fauna.

#### PODABRUS Westwood.

*P. Pattoni*, niger nitidus pubescens, capite parce punctulato, thorace impunctato, quadrato, latitudine haud longiore, lateribus paulo undulatis, angulis anticis oblique truncatis, posticis acutis prominulis, læte flavo margine antico et postico nigricante, dorso postice bigibboso et medio excavato, margine laterali angusto reflexo; elytris haud dense minus subtiliter rugosis; antennarum articulo 3io præcedente paulo longiore et 4to paulo brevior, unguiculis appendiculatis. Long. 6.5 mm.

I found two specimens of this pretty elongate species in Lycoming County, Pa. It gives me much pleasure in dedicating it to the Hon. B. F. Patton, to commemorate his value as a friend, as well as his great interest in the object of the journey during which the specimens were collected.

It resembles in form *P. lævicollis*, but may be distinguished from the variety of that species with yellow thorax by the punctures of the head being less fine and less dense, and by the rugosities of the elytra being more obvious; the thorax is a little broader, the outline of the sides is not concave, but slightly convex, and the lateral margin is very distinctly depressed and slightly reflexed; the antennæ and feet are black, the first and second joints of the former are pale beneath; the palpi are pale, with the tip black. *P. simplex Couper*, Canadian Nat., 1865, 62, is also related, but the thorax is comparatively smaller and less polished, and the base of antennæ, the mouth and the feet are yellow.

#### Descriptions of some new CICINDELIDÆ from the Pacific Coast of the United States.

BY GEO. H. HORN, M. D.

The insects described in the present paper form part of a collection brought by myself from the west coast, accumulated during a four years' residence in California and the adjoining territories. Believing it important to make known the existence of these species, the descriptions are here given in advance of a more extended memoir on the Coleoptera of the Pacific slope of our country.

#### OMUS Esch.

*lævis ater*, subopacus, thorace latitudine haud brevior, trapezoides, modice convexo, ad basin modice intricato-rugoso; elytris sublævibus punctisque obsoletis irregulariter impressis. Long. .75.

This species differs from all the others of the genus in being almost entirely smooth and subopaque. The elytra are regularly oval, as in *californicus*, exhibiting a few almost obsolete punctures irregularly placed like the foveæ in

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*dejeanü* and the larger punctures of the other two species. The whole surface is very finely granulate, causing the subopaque appearance. For this species I am indebted to C. F. Hoffman, Topographer of the Geological Survey of California, who discovered it while exploring the high Sierras near the head waters of King's and Tulé rivers. Two specimens, both males, were found. It is to be hoped that further collections may be made in this region, as all the species collected were either new, or served to illustrate the descent of Arctic species. *Omus audouinii* has been found in the high ridges of the Coast Mountain, near Santa Cruz, and *californicus* has been sent me from the same region by Dr. J. G. Cooper. Doubtless many interesting discoveries will yet be made in the high mountain regions of California and Oregon.

## CICINDELA Linn.

*senilis*, atra, opaca, fronte albo-pilosa, granulato-rugosa, thorace latitudine brevior, postice angustato; elytris pone humeros sensim latioribus, postice haud serrulatis, lunula humerali oblique prolongata, fascia media perpendiculariter refracta ad marginem vix latiore; subtus viridi-ænea, pleuris albo pilosis; labro albo, obsolete tridentato.

Mas palpis labialibus articulo ultimo pallido. Long. .47.



Related more closely to *generosa*, though much smaller than any of the species of that group. The form is rather robust, the sides of the elytra well rounded, with the apex scarcely serrate. The markings are rather broad. The middle fascia enters at a right angle to the margin, bends rectangularly, the longitudinal portion being longer. Color above black, almost entirely devoid of any metallic lustre.

I obtained this species while in San Francisco, of M. Lorquin, from a large box of insects said to have been collected in California. I have, however, no doubt as to the truth of the locality, as all the other species were undoubtedly Californian; but as some doubt always obtains when specimens are not actually obtained in their native regions, I have thought it advisable to state the facts, that the locality of the species might hereafter be verified.

Two specimens are in my cabinet, both males.

*vibex*, viridis, fronte pilosa, utrinque subtiliter striata, thorace latitudine brevior, subquadrato, postice vix angustato; elytris pone humeros obtusos sensim latioribus, postice haud serrulatis, punctato-granulatis, lunula humerali oblique prolongata, interrupta, fascia media extus imperfecta obtuse refracta, lunula apicali interruptis; subtus cyaneo-ænea, pleuris albo-pilosis; labro albo tridentato.

Mas palpis maxillaribus nigris, palpis labialibus articulo penultimo pallido. Femina latet. Long. .48.



Fort Klamath, Oregon. The relationship of this species is evidently with *oregona* and its allies, differing in its more elongate form and the absence of the serrulations usually found in the tips of the elytra in the species of this group. The lunules are both interrupted. The extension of the humeral being oblique. The transverse portion of the middle band is at a right angle to the margin, and the longitudinal portion oblique. The labrum is distinctly tridentate, the front covered with rather long erect hairs. The color is bright green.

For this species I am indebted to Dr. H. M. Cronkhite, Act. Assist. Surg. U. S. A., by whom many valuable species were collected during his residence in Oregon and California.

In the accompanying wood-cut the engraver accidentally cut away the sub-apical spot. It is very small, however, and situated between the apex of the apical lunule and the end of the middle fascia, being rather nearer the former.

*gabbii*, modice elongata, subcylindrica, supra olivaceo-ænea subnitida, 1866.]

fronte subtiliter striata, thorace subcylindrico latitudine vix longiore, lateribus rotundatis; elytris subparallelis, valde punctatis ad apicem subtilius serrulatis, spina suturali parva haud prominula, lunula humerali obtuse flexa et hamata, fascia media antice curvata deinde subito et acute refracta, ad suturam oblique producta ad marginam cum lunula humerali et apicali conjuncta, lunula apicali antrorsum valde producta; subtus viridi-ænea valde albo-pilosa, labro brevi, medio prominulo unidentato.

Palpis maxillaribus utrius sexus fusco-æneis, labialibus articulo penultimo albido.

Femina elytris sutura valde ad apicem retracta. Long. 40—46.



This is one of the prettiest and the most singular of any of the species yet reported from California. With evident relations with group xii. (Lec. Revis. Cicind. of U. S.), it possesses characters rendering it advisable to form a separate group for its reception, the position of which is in immediate succession to that containing salt marsh and fluviatile species. The following characters will serve to define it.

Thorax subcylindrical, sides rounded, posterior angles not produced in either sex. The form is slightly depressed. The elytra of the female are broader than in the male, with the tips narrowing obliquely. The markings are narrow, united along the margin. There is no basal spot. The apical lunule is prolonged anteriorly. The middle band curves toward the base, and is suddenly bent at an acute angle, and obliquely prolonged toward the suture and to near the apical lunule. The body beneath (except pectus and middle of abdomen) densely clothed with white hair. Labrum is unidentate. Palpi pale, with dark tips. Legs long, slender, trochanters and tip of abdomen reddish.

This species is not uncommon on the salt marsh near Wilmington (San Pedro), California. They fly rather poorly, and hide when pursued in the short grass. They occurred during August. It is to be hoped that further collections of this species may be made, as the greater number collected by myself were destroyed by an accident to which all bottles are liable.

I dedicate it with pleasure to my friend Mr. Wm. M. Gabb, of the Geological Survey of California, in recognition of his many very valuable services as a collector in regions inaccessible to myself.

*Notes on the habits of species previously described.*

*C. vulturina* Lec. A beautiful green variety of this species has been sent me from northern Arizona. Similar specimens are in the cabinets of Dr. Le Conte and Mr. Ulke, from Fort Whipple, Arizona, where my specimen was probably collected.

*C. vulgaris* Say, is found all over Oregon and California, whence collections have been sent me. In the Sierras on Kern river a beautiful sericeous green variety existed rather abundantly.

*C. oregona* Lec. Six specimens of this species from Oregon form a beautiful series, from the fully marked to that without any evidence of either bands or lunules. They are all of a dull green color. For these I am indebted to Dr. Cronkhite, U. S. A., who was stationed for some time at Fort Klamath, whence many interesting species have been sent me. Specimens of this species have been sent me from the southern Sierras. To this species must be referred the fragments partially described, but not named, by Dr. J. L. Le Conte; see Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., 7, 16, and Revis. Cicind., Trans. Am. Phil. Soc., vol. xi. p. 41, spec. 22.

*C. hirticollis* Say, is in every collection made near the sea or along large rivers.

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*C. duodecim-guttata* occurs everywhere in the Pacific regions, extending into the valleys east of the Sierra Nevada.



*C. hyperborea* Lec. has been sent me by Mr. Wm. M. Gabb, from the coast range near Santa Cruz. The markings of this species vary in their width. The two specimens in my cabinet have the markings distinct, while two in the cabinet of Dr. Le Conte have the humeral lunule and the middle fascia so expanded as to become confluent. I give a figure of the two varieties, with a view of completing the series of illustrations of our species.

*C. pusilla* Say was abundant in Owens Valley, in the beds of streams.

*C. hæmorrhagica* Lec. occurred with the last. It is remarkable that a species hitherto found only on the sea coast at San Diego, should occur so far inland.

*C. imperfecta* Lec. has been sent me from Fort Vancouver, Oregon.

*C. guttifera* Lec. occurred in tolerable abundance at Fort Grant, on the San Pedro river, Arizona.

*Tetracha carolina* Hope occurred rather abundantly at Fort Yuma, under chips, etc., on the borders of the Colorado. This insect has now been found at almost every point from the central Atlantic coast of the United States to Cape St. Lucas, at the southern extremity of Lower California. It is probably found along the greater extent of western Mexico. For this and many other species from this interesting region, I am indebted to Capt. John E. Hill, of California.

#### Descriptions of some new genera and species of Central American COLEOPTERA.

BY GEO. H. HORN, M. D.

##### MACROPNUS.

*Gen. Ch.*—Mentum quadrate, sides moderately rounded, slightly emarginate anteriorly. Labial palpi small, last joint ovoid, acuminate. Maxillæ armed internally with six sharp teeth in two rows, palpi moderate, last joint larger, ovoid, slightly curved, and grooved above. Mandibles tridentate at the extremity, with a somewhat flattened, vertical, slightly recurved tooth on the upper surface. Epistome parabolic, slightly margined, broader than the front, from which it is separated by a slightly sinuate suture. Thorax convex, sides strongly rounded, base moderately lobed, angles distinct, the anterior more prominent. Scutellum moderate, twice broader than long. Mesosternum produced, plane. Elytra very convex, suboval. Legs robust, anterior tibiæ tridentate. Tarsi shorter than the tibiæ, last joint with an angular process beneath. Claws unequal, the outer more robust and forked. Pygidium large, convex, vertical.

*Males.*—Posterior coxæ very large and very prominent internally. Trochanter prolonged into a spine, curved inwardly. Femora broad, oval, bidentate on their lower edges, flat internally, convex externally. Posterior tibiæ stout, arcuate, densely pubescent internally, obliquely rugose and deeply punctured externally, obliquely truncate, inner angle much produced.

*crassipes*, yellow, shining, head finely but sparsely punctured. Thorax densely and finely punctured, with larger punctures at irregular intervals. Elytra finely and densely punctured, obsolete striae punctate, towards apex more coarsely punctured. Beneath brown, scarcely shining, moderately punctured and sparsely flavo-pilose. Length 1.07 inch.

1866.]